

THE
EMIGRANT'S GUIDE,

TO THE

United States

OF

AMERICA;

INCLUDING

THE SUBSTANCE OF THE JOURNAL

OF

THOMAS HULME, ESQ.

The Second Edition, Enlarged and Improved,

OF

HINTS TO EMIGRANTS, &c.

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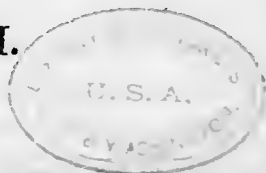
BY THOMAS SMITH. ✓
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PREFACE.



No country, it has justly been observed, presents a more ample field for inquiry, than the United States of America. And the curiosity of the people of this, and of other European countries, appears to be awake to the subject. To answer, at a small expence, the inquiries of his countrymen, is the object of the Compiler of this little work ; which, as its title expresses, is written chiefly with a view to furnish information to persons contemplating an emigration to those States ; and, to render it useful to such individuals, nothing has been omitted which appeared likely to be of service, and of the insertion of which its limits would allow.

The Editor flatters himself, however, that his production will not be thought unworthy the attention of others, who participate in the general desire for information.

The Journal, made during a tour through many of the most important parts of the Union, and the substance of which is here given, was not intended for perusal beyond the circle of the Writer's friends. But, containing, as it does, much valuable information, it was obtained for this work, at the expence of some intercession. The Journalist is well acquainted with several branches of manufacture, and his observations on the establishments in that rising country, may be relied on.

The applause, with which the Writer speaks of many of the objects noticed during his tour, will not escape the observation of the discerning reader. These praises may, in some instances, have exceeded the merits of their respective subjects ; but, aware of the circumstance, the reader will excuse a little enthusiasm, smitten as the author evidently is, with a love of freedom, and contemplating, as its result, the ease, plenty,

and consequent hospitality, with which he was surrounded.— Of the sincerity of the Journalist, there will be no question with those who have had the pleasure of his acquaintance : and a conclusive proof is furnished, in his embarkation, with a numerous and interesting family, for the country he so recently visited.

To promote emigration from these countries, is not the design of the Editor. Severe as are the present sufferings, and discouraging the prospects of many at home, he is eager to declare his confidence in the talents, the enterprize, and the industry of his countrymen ; in their information and public spirit ; and in the means of restoration which the country itself affords. These will render us prosperous whenever they shall be suffered to operate, unimpeded by a weight of taxes, of which nature and policy alike forbid the continuance.

With respect to the present work, the Writer has been anxious to furnish a sober, rational, and correct view, of the advantages and disadvantages, to be expected from emigration to the United States. He has not ventured an opinion, unless previously well considered ; nor stated any circumstance of importance, without possessing various and concurring testimonies in its support. And, throughout, has gladly availed himself of the opportunity, which the republication of his work has afforded, for its improvement ; and now ventures to lay it before the Public, under a persuasion, that, both as to materials and arrangement, it will not be deemed ill-suited to the purpose which it professes to serve.

July 25th, 1818.

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GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION,

Government and Religion.



The United States comprehend the most populous and valuable portion of the northern continent of America ; extending, in their greatest length, from the shores of the Atlantic Ocean on the east, to the great river Mississippi on the west, nearly thirteen hundred English miles, and from the British possessions of Canada, on the north, to the Gulph of Mexico, on the south, about one thousand miles ; laying chiefly between $31\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 degrees of north lat. and 45 to 68 degrees of west lon. from Greenwich.

This vast expanse of territory is divided into about nineteen several States, each possessing a separate and independent legislature, for the management of its internal concerns ; but, in all affairs which concern the whole, as in their treaties, and intercourse with foreign nations, &c. they are united under one government, called Federal, signifying, leagued ; and, hence they are sometimes called Federal ; but generally, United States.

It is scarcely necessary to state the well-known fact, that the inhabitants of these States are not the subjects of any governors ; all the persons concerned in the making of laws, and in the administration thereof, being elected at short-stated intervals, for these purposes, by the people themselves, into whose ranks they return, after the fulfilment of their respective duties, without any distinction or privilege, except such as may arise from the esteem and gratitude of their fellow-citizens.

With respect to the important point of Religion, there is no government-establishment ; no ranks and degrees of priesthood, unless such as any of the several flocks may choose to confer amongst themselves, on their own pastors. The professions of all creeds are alike, in the eye of the law and the government ; but, it may be observed, that the various doctrines of the christian system, are almost universally prevalent, and very earnestly cultivated.

The several States of the Union, are frequently classed under the heads EASTERN, WESTERN and SOUTHERN ; and at other times into NORTHERN, MIDDLE and SOUTHERN.

These divisions are in a great measure arbitrary, but have been adopted by a kind of common consent, for common convenience ; and the reader will find an attention to them of considerable use, not only in the perusal of the following pages, but in the prosecution of any further inquiries, into the countries of which they treat.

The first, or EASTERN States, may be said to comprise, all those bordering on the shores of the ATLANTIC OCEAN. They extend from Canada to the Carolinas, comprehending the

DISTRICT OF MAIN,
NEW HAMPSHIRE,
VERMONT,
MASSACHUSETTS,
CONNECTICUT,
RHODE ISLAND,

NEW YORK,
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
DELAWARE,
MARYLAND,
VIRGINIA.

These eastern States lay the nearest to Europe, have been the greatest length of time settled by Europeans, are the most populous, presenting most of the manners, habits, and customs of the countries whence they are peopled ; and will, consequently, be found most agreeable as places of residence, to settlers from Europe.

These States are nearly bounded on the west by the Alleghanny Mountains, beyond which lay the *Western* countries, as they are commonly called, or States of

OHIO,
INDIANA,
ILLINOIS,

KENTUCKY,
and
TENESSEE.

The SOUTHERN division is generally understood, to be formed of north and south Carolina, and Georgia.—These, with their neighbouring state of Virginia, have a climate much too warm, to invite the settlement of the generality of our countrymen.

It will now be seen, by the attentive reader, that the class of States, usually denominated MIDDLE, are those situated between the northern and southern ; laying, chiefly within the parallels of 37 to 42 degrees of north lat.

JOURNAL,

&c. &c. &c.

ARRIVAL AT NEW YORK.



ON the 10th of May, 1816, I sailed in the ship *Rosalie*, from Liverpool for New York, and on the 22d of the following month, was delighted with a sight of that land, on which, I hope the foot of a king must never tread. It was Block Island, about two hundred miles distant from New York; small, and inhabited by about 3,000 persons, chiefly of those useful classes of society—Fishermen and Farmers. Here we took a pilot on board, who told me that all the inhabitants who would work, could live well—an observation I had frequently heard before, and one which I afterwards found amply confirmed.

June 25th at night, we anchored in the Bay of New York, and coming on deck the following morning, I was struck with a view of the city, rivers, islands, bays and surrounding objects—which, for beauty and local advantages, could, I imagine, be excelled by no place in the world. But the feelings with which I contemplated this region, shed a lustre on every object: I could not forget, that the land of a free people was opening to my view, and the blessings of this condition of man, filled my breast with pleasing anticipations.

On my arrival at New York, I met with a gentleman from Boston, whom I had before known in Liverpool.—He accompanied me to Mechanic Hall, where we spent the night, and slept in the same room. In the morning, this Boston gentleman sharply requested the servant woman to bring another towel, and more water: she replied, “I will bring what you want, but I expect you are an American and that you will be civil—for we expect to be treated with civility.” This little occurrence, in the out-set of my intercourse with this people, reminded me of my friend ———, who told me, I should find the people *civil*, but not *servile*—a distinction, which travellers here, would do well to bear in mind.

June the 30th, I was introduced to the Governor of the State of New York, at the City Hall. He invited me to dine with him, the first opportunity, at his house on

Staten Island ; informing me, that his house was but small, and his accommodations plain ; but that I should be welcome to all they afforded. He also kindly offered me letters of introduction ; with any other services in his power to render.

June the 28th, I went with Mr. S. M——, to see a woollen cloth-manufactory, one for wire, and one for cards, situate near the city. The managers of these establishments told me, what must be obvious to every reflecting man, that their trade was much injured by the very low prices at which English goods were then selling in New York ; but that they thought the English manufacturers and merchants must suffer much more than themselves.

The 29th, I sailed across the East River, to see *FULTON the First*, the celebrated steam frigate, so much spoken of in England. It's sides are five feet thick : and, opposite the machinery, six feet, solid. In length it is about equal to a large ship of war, and twice as broad. It carries heavy metal ; and can be propelled, as I was assured, five or six miles in the hour, against wind or tide.— This terrible machine, thought I, would be a vast accession to the *Holy Alliance* ; and, employed in the cause of *legitimacy*, might be sanctified by the pope, and the several orders of priesthood !

The steam boats in general are very large. I measured one on the Hudson River, which was sixty yards long, and ten broad, containing beds for about 200 persons.

July 1st, left New York, in a steam-boat, for New-haven, about 85 miles distant, and proceeded by land through Hartford, Stafford, Springfield, Worcester, &c. to Boston.

BOSTON.

Through this tract of country, there is abundance of fine timber, much stony land, and the soil in general thin, as if washed by heavy floods. Boston very much resembles an English town, with narrow crooked streets. It is built on a hill, surrounded with water, over which are three or four bridges, each about half a mile long. The State-house is situated on the most elevated part of the town, commanding a very fine prospect from it's summit.

I was at Boston on the 4th July, a day which is celebrated throughout the United States, as the Anniversary of their Independence : of which it was the fortieth. There was some parade at Boston on this occasion, and an oration at one of the churches, which I had an opportunity of hearing. A little of that partiality for the cause of legitimacy, that hankering after titles and power, which distin-

guish some of the inhabitants of the New England States, was here apparent. The oration concluded with a pious exclamation against that profane trampler on old fashioned thrones and mitres—*Bonaparte*,—whose spirit continues to haunt the minds of all who enjoy, and all who aspire to the possession of “Ancient and venerable institutions.”

In the evening, I became acquainted with a nephew of the late President, Adams, who, under his uncle's administration, enjoyed a lucrative situation. The temper of this gentleman seemed to be somewhat embittered by a severe rheumatic complaint under which he laboured; and it has been suggested, that the loss of his office contributed nothing to his complacency. Systems of government became a subject of our conversation, in which he emphatically declared, that “He did not know what sort of government would please a man, if that of England would not;” I concurred in his opinion of its superior excellence, to all who administered and shared in its emoluments and patronage; but thought it not quite so desirable to those who had only to pay the expences. That a government, or any other establishment or speculation, should be praised, in proportion to the profits it yields, is quite natural; and it is equally natural that these praises should be echoed by those who would imitate the system. Here, too, I encountered another admirer of the English system of taxation without representation, or rather *with* what is called *virtual*, or sham, representation. He, like several others whom I afterwards met with, endeavoured to impose on me with the assertion that, the people of the United States were more heavily taxed than those of England; and that their poor were *much more distressed!* He might have spared himself the trouble—I had before looked around me. These disappointed office-seekers, or agents of the good old cause of legitimacy and mock representation, succeed in frightening some new comers, by propagating tales of hundreds and thousands of emigrants strolling about the streets, unable to procure bread or employment—’tis strange I never saw them! One favourite tale of theirs, found its way into the English Newspapers—that five hundred British emigrants had applied at a certain place, begging for a conveyance back to their own happy country—when, in fact, there had not been five applications of the kind within the time. But it is easy to account for a few applications of this sort; the idle and the improvident, will, and ought to be, miserable every where; and meanness will ever seek to be supported or carried, here, or there, at the expence of others. The following statement of Capt. Crocker, will illustrate this

subject:—Among the many applications that are made to the British Consul at New York, one has come within my knowledge. In October, 1816, a man of the name of Peter —, an Irishman, came on board the ship *Ann*, of New York, and applied for a passage to Liverpool. The passage money was 40 dollars. He said he was a poor man, and could not afford to pay that sum. He was advised to apply to the British Consul; which he said he had done. After much of his *blarney*, he was taken for 20 dollars.— On the passage, he gave his history, from his first landing in America. He said he had landed at New Bedford, Massachusetts, about five years before—that he worked there eighteen months; then went into the State of New York, where he had worked at farming a part of his time, and a part in the glass works; and with his work, and some little trade, he had bought himself a farm of 80 acres of land, and a house; and, that he owed some money in Ireland, where he had a wife and two children; that he was taking money over with him, 3,500 dollars, to pay some debts, and to take his family out to America. He engaged passages back in the *Ann* (on condition that they could return to Liverpool in time) for 25*l.* for himself and family.

From Boston, I visited a cotton manufactory, about 10 miles distant. Here they take in the cotton in the raw state, and card, rove, spin, warp, size and weave it, all in the same building. The weaving is done on four looms. It was a sort of shirting, or sheeting, that they were at work upon, 42 inches wide. The price paid for weaving was 1¼ cent per yard,—somewhat more than 1 half-penny. The weaving was performed by girls of 15 to 17 years. One was tending two looms that would weave about 40 yards per day. These girls appeared clean, healthy and well clothed. I was told they were chiefly the daughters of small farmers in the neighbourhood.

Here I saw a warping mill, turned by water, that would stop of it's own accord, if one single end broke, or was run off. Notwithstanding the very low prices of British goods, one of the partners of this establishment informed me, that they were selling their goods for a fair profit; and, in confirmation of this, I observed, that they were building another large factory, beside that which was at work.

The country round Boston is variegated, and in general pleasant.

A man in this State, who holds a house, out-houses, and two lots of ground, of a quarter of an acre of land, in a sea-port town containing 12,000 inhabitants, and sending

five representatives to the *State Legislature*, this man, for state, county and town taxes, pays 3 dollars 46 cents ; and in direct taxes to the general government, $3\frac{1}{4}$ dollars, making together, 6 dollars 71 cents, about *1*l.* 10*s.* 2*d.** sterling, for every description of tax.

Mr. P——— furnished me with the following prices of provisions and labour at Boston :—

	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>Dolls.</i>	<i>Cents.</i>
Best Flour, per barrel of 196 . . .	9	0	
Beef, pound		10	
Butter, do.		25	
Lamb, do.		7	
Pork, do.		9	

In the fall of the year, beef is commonly sold at 5, and butter at 18 cents per pound.

Common labourers, $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per day.

Bricklayers' ditto 14 ditto per month, with meat & drink.

I left Boston on the 12th July, travelling by the stage coach to Providence, distant about 42 miles, paying for my passage 3 dollars. The drivers here are paid by their employers, and not by the passengers. Their mail coaches travel in safety without guards.

PROVIDENCE.

At Providence I stopped all night, with other travellers, at the first inn in the town, kept by a Frenchman. And, as some idea of the expences of travelling in this country may be had from this little journey, the reader will excuse the following enumeration of our fare.—The supper-table was furnished with beef-steaks, mutton chops, veal cutlets, cold beef, tongue, ham and fowl ; broiled ham and fowl ; two or three sorts of fish ; oysters ; four or five sorts of bread and butter ; with spirits ; we had good lodgings, followed by a breakfast resembling our supper, and were charged $1\frac{1}{4}$ dollar, or about *5*s.* 7½*d.** each.

Here I inspected the dye and bleach-works of Messrs. ——— which are extensive, and appeared to be in good order. They were glazing and finishing coloured goods, which they did well ; but their white goods I thought were not so well finished. They had both hot and cold, callenders at work. At ten o'clock in the morning, I embarked on board a sloop, destined for New York, distant about 220 miles, and arrived the following day at two o'clock in the afternoon, for which I paid for passage, provisions, liquors and bed, 10 dollars.

NEW YORK.

July 18th, accompanied by a Mr. H——, an English gentleman, and two Americans, I went to see Paterson Falls, and manufactories. These falls are awfully grand, one being 70 feet perpendicular. The manufactories are extensive; consisting, chiefly, of works for the manufacture of cotton, linen, nails, and iron rolling-mills.

July 22nd, I visited the state prison at New York, in which I found about 600 prisoners, at work at their several trades, viz.:—taylor, shoe-makers, joiners, carpenters, cabinet-makers, spinners, weavers, &c. Here they are employed, and their conduct observed; their behaviour, in a great measure, regulating the period of their respective confinements. To improve, and not to punish, is the object of their laws.

STATEN ISLAND.

On the 2d August, about 9 o'clock in the morning, I sailed across the bay to Staten Island; anxious to avail myself of the kind invitation of the governor, Mr. Tomkins. He received me at his door with a friendly welcome; without ostentation in his appearance or manners. He reminded me of our English notion of a respectable farmer. Would it, thought I, add more dignity or happiness to this country, to have its chief magistrate surrounded by a train of pampered attendants, dressed out like so many mountebanks?

Walking round his house and farm, I found Mr. Tomkins superintending the labours of his several work-people, paying small accounts of two or three dollars each, &c. These things are all matters of course amongst this people; but, new to me, they awakened reflections which I shall not forget. Well may they enjoy plenty, thought I, where almost all are usefully employed; and where, to consume the produce of the labour of thousands, is not deemed essential to the honour and rank of a few. I need not say that the chief magistrates of the United States are without "Body-Guards" and "Life-Guards," and the people without the expence of maintaining them. But how order, "Social Order" I should say, is maintained, without either standing armies, or the more frequent use of the rope and the drop, would puzzle our "Holy Alliance"-people, especially amongst this strange mixture of persons, from all the nations of the world; and those, too, none of the best, as some report. But, should the Holy Alliance, in its august wisdom, deem these people worthy their notice, and con-

descend to send them a few Legitimates to reign over them, standing-armies, and ropes and drops without number, would, I think, be wanted to maintain social order.

ALBANY—BALSTON.

August 11th, left New York, and sailed up the Hudson River, to Albany, about 180 miles, in one of the steam-boats, paying for passage, victuals, &c. 7 dollars. On my arrival, I called on the Lient. Governor, the Mayor, and a Mr. K. to whom I had letters, and by whom I was hospitably treated. From hence, I went to Balston and Saratoga, places frequented in the summer season, by people from all parts of the Union. The waters at these places are said to be excellent.

At Balston there is a new cotton manufactory, built of bricks, 60 yards long, 14 broad, and four stories high, exclusive of the garrets in the roof. Here, and at Saratoga, there are the largest taverns, or boarding-houses, as they call them, that I ever saw.

“ *Man never is, but always to be blest,*”

Says the poet, and to be dissatisfied with the present condition, is the lot of humanity. Yet I am far from regarding this as a moral, or a natural defect in our constitution; it is this discontent with our present state, which impels us to all our improvements, mental and physical.—Without this ingredient in our composition, the human race would exhibit at this hour, but a vile abortion of filth and stupidity—*contented* to gorge on the first garbage it encountered, and *satisfied* with it's shelter under the nearest clump which the vast desert of the earth might present.—Yes, discontent, like the other elements of our nature, has it's use; and our all-wise Creator implanted it for beneficial purposes—But, like other of our qualities, it requires the regulation of reason; and must be carefully watched, or it will lead us into foolishness and misery. But to my subject.

At Balston I became acquainted with a Mr. M——, whom I found to be, what is called, a strong *Federalist*—translated into English, we should say, a *disaffected man*. All federalists are not disaffected to the government, but only to the administrators thereof, wishing themselves, or their friends, to be in place, from an honest persuasion, no doubt, in many, that affairs might be better managed. But Mr. M. seemed to be of another order, telling me, as he did, that he thought things would be much better with

them, if the States were governed by Great Britain, in the same way that Canada is governed—that is, without being taxed! and then, he thought, they would not be “bothered” with the election of their Tomkineses or Jenkinses, or other upstarts; for that England would furnish them with legitimate governors, without trouble or expence. Poor man! I told him I suspected he was mistaken in his calculations as to the terms on which England would undertake the trouble of governing them; that, if Canada were *untaxed*, it was purely because she was *unable* to pay—for, that Legitimates and Boroughmongers were never satisfied, until they had exacted the last farthing; adding, that if the Canadians were taxed to one fourth the amount of their fellow subjects in England, they would think of doing the business of government themselves, in the same manner as the people of the United States had done forty years ago.

PHILADELPHIA.

August 21st, left New York for Philadelphia, part by steam boat, and part by land, through Brunswick, Princetown, Trenton, Bristol, Burlington, and down the Delaware. On the road sides lay great quantities of fine fruit, and trees broken down by the weight thereof—every thing appears more abundant in this country than placemen and pensioners, tax gatherers and paupers.

Arriving at Philadelphia, I was struck with the beauty and grandeur of the city, which I thought exceeded New York, taken altogether; but Broadway, in the latter city, exceeds any street I have seen. I stopt at Washington-hall, in South-third-street, at the best and most comfortable house I have rested at in any country. It is said to be the best in the States, nor do I see how it could be excelled. The charge, for bed and board, was two dollars per day.

August 22d, I had the honour, as well as very great pleasure, to be the bearer of a handsome silver cup, to a Mr. William Turner, of this city, from some friends in Manchester. The occasion was as follows:—In his native country Mr. Turner had been unsuccessful in business, and, assigning over his effects to his creditors, he went to America, where he soon acquired some property, and remitted to his creditors. This first, was followed in a little time, by a second remittance, which made up his payments to twenty shillings in the pound, with interest. This upright conduct of Mr. T. was so pleasing to his creditors (some of whom refused to take the interest) that

they set on foot a subscription, and purchased a cup, to be presented to him as a token and memorial of their respect. "They should not have sent it," said the worthy man, "I have done no more than my duty." Had Mr. T. remained in England, he might have striven in vain to accomplish his honourable wishes; the unceasing demands of the tax-gatherer, would, in all probability, have frustrated every honest effort.

WILMINGTON.

August 24th, left Philadelphia by a steam-boat, for Wilmington, where I stopt a few days, examining the manufactories on the Brandy-wine River. On each side, (near the mouth,) there are corn mills, with a fall of water of from twenty to thirty feet. Vessels sail out of the Delaware into this river. A little way up the river, is a place for making machinery for cotton-mills, &c. and a little higher, two cotton factories; still higher up, on the banks of the Brandy-wine, stand in succession, a manufactory of woollens, with dye-houses, &c. and a large establishment of powder-mills.

This river is very rapid, running upon a stony and rocky bed. In the valley, I saw vines as thick as my arm, growing along the ground eight or ten yards, then entwining themselves to trees, and spreading to the height of twenty yards.

The country round, is high, pleasant and healthy, and the fruit abundant. The roads are good. The inhabitants are not subject to the fever and ague, as they are in some of the swampy grounds, where are stagnant waters.

NEWCASTLE.

August 27th, went to Newcastle, about five miles from Wilmington, a little Port on the Delaware, pleasantly situated; enjoying good land, with abundance of fruit; if I wanted apples, pears or peaches, I had only to stop the gig, and could reach them without rising from my seat.

August 28th, I spent half the day with a farmer, near the Brandy-wine; he told me he had left Ireland, his native country, twenty years ago. The farm, which was a large one, was his own, as he informed me, and that he had lately purchased another in the neighbourhood. I was much pleased with his method of keeping his milk, having a stream of spring water running through his small milk-house, a depth of four or six inches of water was retained on the floor, into which, the basons, with the milk, were set, and thereby kept cool and sweet.

WASHINGTON.

August 30th, left Wilmington for Baltimore, which I quitted on the 31st, and arrived at Washington about two o'clock in the afternoon. Here I saw the remains of the public buildings burned by Gen. Ross and his troops, in the late war, and felt ashamed of my countrymen for this violation of the laws of war. Great numbers of workmen were employed in repairing these handsome buildings; I thought the same labour and expence would be better bestowed on the erection of comfortable dwelling-houses. Washington is beautifully situated, amphitheatre-like; and, were it but finished according to the plan laid down, would, perhaps, be one of the handsomest cities in the world.

September 1st, returned from Washington to Baltimore, in company with some young officers, one of whom amused us with several diverting stories.

PHILADELPHIA.

September 3rd, arrived again at Philadelphia, where I met with some Englishmen who laboured, in the old strain, to convince me that the Americans are much more heavily taxed than the English, &c. &c.; they succeeded in alarming some newly imported emigrants, but a little time will correct the error.

September 6th, walking through the market in High-street, I met with a countryman; "Well," said I, "there is plenty of fine fruit in the market; is there not?" "Why yea," said he, "but they look better than they are, for in reality, they are not so good as the English." I found him to be a true *John Bull*, determined to despise every thing that even grows in a country, where popes, princes and priests, do not govern.

September 7th, being market day, I went through the market, to ascertain the prices of provisions, which I found as follow:

Lamb, per pound, $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents.	Peaches, per bushell, ... 2 dolls.
Prime Beef, 9	Best Flour, per barrel, $9\frac{1}{4}$
Veal, 10	Jamaica Rum, 1
Pork, $12\frac{1}{2}$	French Brandy, $1\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese, 15	Hollands Gin, 1
Butter, 37	Cognac Brandy $1\frac{1}{2}$
Eggs, per dozen, 12	Rums made in the States, 64 cents.
	Whiskey, per gal. 55

RETURN TO NEW YORK.

September 8th, returned to New York, in company with the Spanish Patriot, General Carrera, with whom I was proud to be acquainted.

September 18th, taking a turn in the burying-ground, called Potter's-field, in this city, I transcribed, from a plain marble stone over the grave of John Taylor, son of the late Doctor of that name, of Bolton-le-moors, in England, the following lines, which breathe an ardent and exalted love of freedom, while they indignantly lament its loss.—They were written by the late Edward Rushton, of Liverpool; and, at his instance, thus inscribed over the grave of his departed friend.

“ Far from his kindred, friends and native skies,
Here, mouldering in the dust, poor TAYLOR lies.
Firm was his mind, and fraught with various lore,
And his mild heart was never cold before.
He loved his Country—loved that spot of earth,
Which gave a Hampden, Milton, Bradshaw, birth;
But, when that Country, dead to all but gain,
Bowed her base neck, and hugg'd the oppressors' chain,
Loathing the abject scene, he drooped, he sighed,
Crossed the wide waves, and here untimely died.
Stranger! whate'er thy country, creed, or hue,
Go, and like him, the virtuous path pursue,—
Go, and for freedom every peril brave,
And nobly scorn to hold, or be a Slave!”

September 22nd, went in company with Mr. H. C. to see some friends near Fort Washington, about 10 miles from New York. By the Hudson River, near this place, is an immense rock of white marble. On our way, about two miles from New York, I requested my friend to drive a little to one side, to avoid running the horse and gig over some apples that lay on the road; he did so, and immediately we met three men, apparently mechanics. I looked behind me to see if they would gather any of the fine fruit we had passed, but, to my surprise, they passed them without stooping. Soon after we met a drove of cows and bullocks, which cleared the road as they marched along.

September 26th, I took a ride with Capt. R. about seven miles into the country, and on our return we called on a friend of his, originally a Scotchman, who left his native country when young. He had acquired a large fortune, and lives in an elegant house of his own, near New York.

October 10th, Mr. Peter H——, formerly of Bolton-le-moors, Lancashire, in England, but now a resident in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, called on me in New York, when I

requested him to give me a short history of his proceedings since he left Bolton, which is as follows :—" I left Bolton about the 1st of December, 1812, and sailed for New York. I had not one dollar when I arrived. I stopt at this city about three weeks, when I went to Philadelphia, where I remained about six weeks, and was then ordered into the country, forty miles from tide-water, on account of the war with England. I went to Lancaster, Pennsylvania, where I have resided ever since. I now employ sixteen or eighteen hands. I have saved from five to six thousand dollars, and live as well as my old neighbour, Col. F—— I wear as good a coat as any Englishman ; and I have not had one day's sickness since my arrival. I pay 2s. 4d. a year to light the town and mend the streets, but I pay nothing for the light of the sun, nor any poor tax, nor any tax of any sort, except my share of duty on imported goods, and these are now cheap enough."

Lancaster (he informed me) is a flourishing town, and the country in general good lime-stone land, well cultivated, and possessed by a wealthy people. Seven or eight hundred persons per week, pass through the town to the western country, where the climate and soil are said to be good. They generally proceed in waggon, six or eight together.

October 11th, 1816.—Accompanied by Capt. R. and Mr. T. I visited the alms-house in New York, in which were children, and aged and infirm persons, who cannot work. These are well fed, and the children educated, and bound apprentice at a proper age ; being, as I was informed, much sought after. The old people were separated into different classes, some being clean and comfortable, and others the contrary. Our guide told me that they were thus separated as an encouragement to cleanliness. Behind the alms-house is a penitentiary, in which are kept convicts for small offences. Whilst we were there, about twenty came in from work on a new road ; each man was secured by a chain, fastened to his leg, with a ball at the end.

During my stay in the United States, which comprehended a period of 114 days, it appears, from a table which I kept of the weather, that there were, out of this number, 14 days and 8 half-days of rain, in one of which the weather was sultry, with some thunder : the rest of this time, namely, 96 days, we enjoyed fine clear skies.

On the 17th of October, after a pleasant tour, I embarked on board the *Carolina Ann*, for Liverpool, where we arrived on the 17th of November, being an absence of six months and seven days.

PRELIMINARY

CONSIDERATIONS,

*For Persons entertaining Thoughts, of removing to
the United States.*

WERE the sentiments of the compiler of this little work of any moment, he should confess, that they are favourable as to the means of happiness, which the United States present to individuals who have the disposition and the talents to employ themselves usefully. Strong differences of opinion, however, on this subject are known to prevail amongst respectable persons; persons, too, who appear to have enjoyed the best means of informing themselves—and it behoves us, in forming an opinion, to weigh well the testimony and the credit of each. This the Editor has done to the best of his judgment, and, without slighting the sentiments of those who entertain opposite views, so consistent and overpowering has been the evidence in favour of this extensive Republic, that the conclusion unavoidably became such as he has stated.

To reconcile the conflicting opinions of others with honesty of intention, would, perhaps, be no very difficult task, could we enter into a detailed statement of the previous circumstances and points of view from which the opposing parties have contemplated the subject.—At present we must content ourselves with glancing at such as appear most prominent. And these are to be found in what may be termed a difference of taste, formed by previous circumstances, and in the contemplation of a different class of objects. Englishmen are, perhaps, the most prone to form a low estimate of the advantageous side of the question; especially those Englishmen who have enjoyed all the comforts and conveniences of life which continue to distinguish their native land above the other nations of Europe. No one pretends that America, or any other country, can vie with England in this respect; and the Englishman who has the means of commanding them at home, must be prepared to make a liberal abatement whenever he travels. The populous cities in the northern and middle parts of the Union, such as New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c. may be second to none in the world, except our own, in the supply of all those circumstances which sweeten our existence; but, inferior as they confessedly are, that Eng-

lishman must be disappointed, who, because he hears every where his native language spoken, expects to feel and to see all other things the same.

To the poor man, who toils hard for a scanty supply of the means of existence, without aspiring to any of the comforts of life, America, doubtless, presents a most inviting aspect—for all parties bear testimony to the abundance with which labour is rewarded; and the more elevated individual, who generously participates in the joys and sorrows of his fellow creatures, will find ample compensation for some abridgment of his own comforts, in the plenty and happiness which surround him.

But, after stating this general conclusion, with respect to the prospects held out by the United States, to the industrious poor of this country, and to those in more fortunate circumstances, who sensibly feel for their neighbours, the editor anxiously invites the attention of his readers, and especially of those, who entertain thoughts of removing to those States, to the consideration of certain circumstances which may be of vast importance to their future welfare. A little serious attention bestowed in this manner, may determine some persons who think of emigrating, to remain where they are, and induce them to set about the improvement of their present opportunities with new ardour; or, determining them, as it may do, to carry their inclination for removal into effect; they will enter on the business with much of the advantages of experience, without the serious cost which too frequently attends it; and, gathering information and wisdom from those who have gone before them, they will possess all the means of laying down a plan of proceeding, such as may, in all human probability, terminate in the prosperity of themselves, and of their families.

The considerations which ought to deter certain individuals from quitting their native country for America, may, perhaps, be stated in a few words, and the editor feels, that he cannot do better for his readers, than lay before them the following passage, from the pen of an able writer; one whose experience, and opportunities of observing, would entitle his opinions to attention, were he not possessed of the sagacity to discover at a glance, what many others would find out in little less than an age.

It will, however, be proper to premise, that whilst the passage in question evinces much of the unpleasant feelings of the writer at the moment, occasioned by the long and disagreeable voyage he had just then accomplished, it evidently contains far too much truth and solid conclusion

to be slighted by any person of understanding, and we should perhaps look in vain, elsewhere, for a text so suitable to our purpose. The passage is from Mr. Cobbett's Register, written immediately after his late arrival in America.—It is dated from the State of New York, May 8th, 1817. It will not be forgotten, that Mr. C. formerly resided many years in the United States.

“Some of our fellow passengers have found great disappointment; and, it is stated in some of the public papers here, that many hundreds have, during the last year, accepted of the offer of our Consul at New York *to go and settle in Canada*.* You know, that I have never advised any body to emigrate. I have always said, that it is no place for manufacturers; no place for men to live without work; no place for a farmer who does not work himself; no place, in short, for any one who is not able and *willing* to work at the *ordinary sorts of work*, but, for such men, there is every where a plentiful, happy, and easy life. None should come, however, who have any views of idleness; and, even for the industrious poor, I see no reason why they should expend their last shilling, and undergo all the miseries and dangers of a sea-voyage, in order to save those who eat the taxes the expence of their share of poor-rates. A man and his wife and a child or two cannot come under an expence of 35 guineas, at least. A single man about 20 guineas before he gets into work again: and, as I always said, I never would, if I were in the place of such a man, expend my earnings on a sea-voyage, and endure all its hardships, in order to remove one eye-sore out of the way of Corruption. Besides, there is the *climate*, which is not so good as ours, though it is not bad, and though people often live to an old age. The country is *good*, but, it will easily be conceived, that new faces, an entire new scene, a separation from every friend, work done in quite a different way from what it is in England; it will easily be conceived, that all this makes such a dislocation in a man's mind as to make him very unhappy for a while. Then, he cannot expect to find work the *first day*. He must *ask* first, at any rate. Englishmen are *sheepish*; and, if they meet with any little rebut, they are disgusted, at once, with the whole country; and, they are sure to find rascals enough here to foster their disgust, merely for the sake of serving the cause of Corruption at home. In short, I *advise* nobody

* Reports of this kind are noticed in the Journal, pages 7 and 8; there appears to be but little credit due to them.

to emigrate, but I will truly describe the country and the people. As to emigrating with a view of settling and farming in the *new countries*, it is neither more nor less than downright *madness*. It is what our English farmers know nothing at all about; it is what they are not at all fit for; and the far greater part of all such speculations end in disappointment, if not in ruin and premature death. I hope that our beloved country will shortly be fit for an honest and industrious man to live in; but if any farmers come with money in their pockets, my advice is, not to give way either to enthusiastic admiration, or to instant disgust. But, to stop a little; to look about them; to see not only after *good land*, but a *good market for its products*. The Western Romance writers tell us, that the land in the Ohio is *too good*; but Mr. MELLISH, in his valuable book, tells us, that beef and pork sell for *three half-pence a pound*. An excellent country for people who want to do *nothing but eat*. Give me Long Island, where the land is *not too good*; but, where beef and pork sell for about *eight-pence a pound* (I speak of English money;) where good hay sells for five pounds a ton; and where there is a *ready market* for every species of produce. One thing above all: if an English farmer (I mean by English, people of the whole of the united kingdom) comes here, with *money in his pocket*, let him resolve to *keep it there for a year*, and then he will be *sure to do well*."

Such are the conclusions and advice of a strong and clear mind, pregnant with information, and enjoying the benefit of experience.

Let us attend to some of these points separately.—"IT IS NO PLACE FOR MANUFACTURERS."—The reasons for this will be obvious, on a little reflection.

What we call MANUFACTURES, can only be carried on, with advantage, amidst a full population, in which *labour* can be had at a *low price*. This is not the case in any part of the United States; and the manufacturer who proceeds thither, must not therefore expect to find a large field for the employment of his powers.—His knowledge of his art will frequently be of little use to him; and he must not be disappointed, if he find himself reduced to a level with persons who enter on a strange business.—"IT IS NO PLACE FOR MEN TO LIVE WITHOUT WORK."—The whole tenor of this book will furnish reasons for the truth of this assertion of Mr. Cobbett's; and it is not more true than creditable, to the country of which we are speaking. Where many can live in luxurious plenty, "*without work*," excessive labour, and want, must be the portion of others.

"IT IS NO PLACE FOR A FARMER, WHO DOES NOT WORK HIMSELF." This position awakens sentiments similar to the last; and IDLERS, whether professing themselves to be *Farmers* or *Gentlemen*, will do well to bear them in mind.

"IT IS NO PLACE," our author adds, "FOR ANY ONE WHO IS NOT ABLE AND WILLING TO WORK AT THE ORDINARY SORTS OF WORK, BUT, FOR SUCH MEN, THERE IS EVERY WHERE A PLENTIFUL, HAPPY, AND EASY LIFE."

Such are the considerations which ought to prevent the emigration of some persons; or, if they do not *prevent*, they ought to *prepare* such individuals for the difficulties they may encounter. Every one is acquainted with instances of IDLERS returning from the United States with disgust. But the industry of the manufacturer, though not requited according to his expectations or wishes, may be directed into a channel in which it will not go unrewarded.

With respect to the other objections to emigration, as stated in the preceding extract, they are rather of a political nature, and the discussion of them would be foreign to the object of this work. The latter part of the passage, however, consists of some very valuable suggestions as to the *difficulties* and *errors* into which emigrants frequently fall, and by which they are often embarrassed and distressed, and sometimes, indeed, utterly ruined.

To prevent these distressing and fatal consequences, and to guide such persons as may finally determine on emigration, to the best field for the employment of their industry, their talents and their capital, will be the chief business of the subsequent pages, in which, it is presumed, the reader will find a compendium of all the information that can be required by emigrants generally.

But before we proceed to instruct the Emigrant in what manner he should proceed, on his arrival in the United States, there are still some particulars of importance, which require his attention, and to these we will now address ourselves.

The first of these, in point of order, would seem to be the Laws which bear upon this subject. The Editor has, therefore, with great care, drawn up the following abstract.

ABSTRACT
 OF THE
LAWS OF ENGLAND,
 RELATING TO
Emigration.

IF any person shall CONTRACT WITH, ENTICE, ENDEAVOUR to PERSUADE, or SOLICIT any MANUFACTURER or ARTIFICER of, or in wool, iron, steel, brass, or any other metal; Clock-maker, Watch-maker, or any other artificer or manufacturer, of Great Britain, TO GO OUT of this kingdom into any country OUT OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, and shall be convicted thereof upon any indictment or information, which shall be preferred against him in any of his Majesty's courts at Westminster, or at the assizes, or general gaol delivery, or quarter sessions of the peace, for the county, &c. where such offence shall be committed, the person so convicted shall be fined in any sum not exceeding £100 for such FIRST OFFENCE, at the discretion of the court, and shall be imprisoned three months, and until such fine be paid; and for a SECOND OFFENCE, fined as above, and imprisoned twelve months, &c. (*5th Geo. I. chap. 27, sec. 1.*)

If any of his Majesty's subjects within this kingdom, being such ARTIFICER, or MANUFACTURER, as aforesaid, shall go into any country OUT OF HIS MAJESTY'S DOMINIONS, THERE TO USE, or EXERCISE or TO TEACH any of the said trades or manufactures to FOREIGNERS; or in case any of his Majesty's subjects, now being, or who hereafter shall be in any such foreign country, &c. and there using or exercising any of the said trades or manufactures, &c. SHALL NOT RETURN into this realm, WITHIN SIX MONTHS next, AFTER WARNING, given to him by the Ambassador, Envoy, &c. of the Crown of Great Britain, resident in the country, or by any person authorised by such Ambassador, or by one of his Majesty's Secretaries of State, and from thenceforth continually inhabit and dwell within this realm; in such case, every such person shall be, from thenceforth, incapable of taking any legacy, &c. or of being an executor or administrator to any person within this kingdom,

and shall be incapable of taking any lands, &c. within this kingdom, by descent, devise, or purchase, and also forfeit all his lands, tenements, hereditaments, goods and chattels within this kingdom, to his Majesty's use, and shall, from thenceforth be, and be deemed an alien, &c. (*Same act, &c. sec. 3.*)

The 4th sec. of the aforesaid act, *enables any JUSTICE of the PEACE* to receive information respecting ATTEMPTS to SEDUCE or DRAW AWAY any such manufacturer, &c. or that any such MANUFACTURER, &c. HATH CONTRACTED, PROMISED, or IS PREPARING to GO OUT of his Majesty's dominions, for any of the purposes aforesaid, AND also enables any such Justice to issue his warrant, and to bind persons so offending, to appear at the next assizes to answer such charges; and if convicted at the quarter sessions, &c. offenders are compellable to give such security as the court shall think reasonable, not to depart out of his Majesty's dominions, &c. and in case of refusal, to be committed, &c.

The 5th sec. extends the provisions of this act to Scotland.

And by an act of 23, *Geo. II. chap. 13, sec. 1*, penalties of £500 and twelve months imprisonment, for the FIRST OFFENCE; and for the SECOND, DOUBLE these penalties are to be inflicted on any person convicted of contracting, persuading, or endeavouring to persuade, &c. any manufacturer, workman, or artificer of, or in wool, mohair, cotton or silk; or of, or in iron, steel, brass, or any other metal, or any clock-maker, &c. or *in ANY OTHER* of the manufactures of Great Britain or Ireland, of what nature or kind soever, to go out of this kingdom, or out of the kingdom of Ireland, &c.

By the act 22, *Geo. III. chap. 60, sec. 1*,—If any person shall contract with, entice, or persuade any artificer or workman, or endeavour to entice or encourage any artificer, &c. CONCERNED or EMPLOYED, or who SHALL HAVE WORKED at, or BEEN EMPLOYED in printing calicoes, cottons, muslins, or linens of any sort; or in making or preparing any blocks, plates, tools or utensils, for such manufactures to go abroad, on conviction in the Court of King's Bench, or at the assizes, &c. where the offence is committed; every person so convicted, shall forfeit £500 for each ARTIFICER so contracted with, &c. and be committed to prison for twelve calendar months, and until such forfeiture be paid; and for the SECOND OFFENCE, the penalties and imprisonment are doubled.

And further, by an act of 25, *Geo. III. chap. 67, sec. 6*,

penalties similar to the last, are to be inflicted on persons convicted of enticing or persuading, &c. any artificer or workman, CONCERNED OR EMPLOYED in the iron or steel manufactures, in this kingdom, or in making or preparing any tools or utensils for such manufactory, to go out of Great Britain, &c.

Subsequent sections of each of the above-recited acts, require prosecutions for any of the offences therein named, to be commenced within twelve calender months next, after such offence shall have been committed.

And further, that any suit or action commenced against any person for what he shall do in pursuance of any of these acts, shall be commenced within six months after the fact committed, with the exception of the last, viz. the 25th of Geo. III. the period allowed for such suit being limited to *three* months.

On an attentive perusal of the foregoing abstract it will be seen, that persons who shall *contract with, entice, endeavour to persuade, or solicit any Manufacturer or Artificer*, of the description therein mentioned, are liable to very heavy penalties of fine and imprisonment; but that no such penalties are to be inflicted on the manufacturer or artizan himself, for endeavouring to go abroad. He may, indeed, be restrained from carrying the design into execution, in the mode laid down in the 4th sec. of the 5th Geo. I. as above recited. But it will be observed, that this must be done by the WARRANT of a magistrate, issued in consequence of *information on oath*, “that such manufacturer, &c. *hath contracted, promised, or is preparing, to go out of his Majesty’s dominions, there to use, or exercise, or to teach any of the said trades or manufactures to Foreigners.*” Information, which, it is to be observed, it would be scarcely possible to lodge against any one without his own concurrence and assistance. In the event, however, of such information being given, and such warrant issued, the person so attempting to emigrate, is only to be bound over to answer such charge, &c.

The real bearing of the law on this point, appears to have been misunderstood, or overlooked, until determined by the actions tried at Lancaster in the Spring Assizes of 1818, of Broadhurst and Lawton, versus Miller, the Police Officer, at Liverpool. Miller, it appears, arrested and imprisoned the Plaintiffs in their attempt to emigrate,—for they were on ship-board, in the river Mersey. Miller did this without having been previously furnished with the legal

warrant, for which act, damages to a large amount were recovered by the plaintiffs. An appeal, from the verdict of the Lancaster Jury, to the Court of King's Bench, being made on behalf of the defendants, the former decision was unhesitatingly confirmed, and the money ultimately paid.

But while such is the law, as it respects manufacturers, &c. attempting to emigrate, and, also as it respects persons contracting with, or persuading manufacturers to do so, there are certain regulations at the Custom-house which prevent the Captains of vessels from taking out with them passengers who have not previously passed examination at the Custom-house. In order, therefore, to effect this, it is requisite that persons about to emigrate should present themselves before the collector, or other proper officer, of the customs, at the port from which they may intend to sail, furnished each with a certificate, somewhat similar to the following, and signed by a magistrate and minister of the parish in which he may have lately resided; and, if to these, he have the signature of one or both of the Churchwardens, it may be better. Or, instead of such certificate, the officer, whose business it is to examine passengers, may be induced to *pass* them, on being assured, by one or more persons whom he may deem worthy of credit, that the passenger is well known to them, and that they believe there is no legal objection to his leaving the country.

Form of Affidavit and Certificate.

I, ———, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Borough (or County) of ———, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, personally appeared before me, A. B. the Bearer, and made oath that he has not at any time been employed as a manufacturer or artificer, of, or in wool, cotton or silk, or, of, or in iron, steel, brass, or any other metal; or as a clock-maker or watch-maker.—As witness my hand this — day of —.

(Signed)

We, the undersigned, do hereby declare that we (or I) know the above A. B. and that we are (or I am) acquainted with no reason why he should not be allowed to leave the country.

———— Minister.

———— Churchwarden.

Precautions in taking the Passage, &c.

At most seasons of the year vessels may be found preparing to sail to some parts of the Union, at the several ports of London, Liverpool, Bristol, and Glasgow,—but at Liverpool the most numerous and greatest choice; there being always at this port, vessels taking in their freight for almost every maritime town of the United States, except during the spring months, when, on account of the heat, and unhealthiness of the approaching season, but few or none sail for Charleston, and the more southern ports.

And here it becomes an important duty, to put the Emigrant on his guard, against the pretensions and artifices of greedy and unprincipled individuals, who never fail to spread out their snares, and lay in wait for the ignorant and unsuspecting. In taking his passage hence, and on landing at the place of his destination, all the vigilance and circumspection of the inexperienced, will be requisite to save him from becoming the prey of impostors, who will lure him with friendly offers only to enrich, or to gratify themselves at his expence. But at present we shall content ourselves with cautioning the passenger against persons who advertise, and offer their accommodations at lower rates than usual. Few, or perhaps none of those respectable persons, with whom a prudent man would trust his person, make any such tempting offers and pretensions; and it will be the duty of every one to enquire rigidly into the character and respectability of the persons into whose hands he is about to place himself. For the want of these precautions, many individuals have fallen victims, not only in their property, but in their health and their lives. A recent instance of atrocious perfidy in this way, is fresh in the recollection of the public. Some unfeeling ***** of the name of Fitzgerald, affected to fit out a vessel called the Caledonia, at Liverpool, for some port in America. This vessel, which in the end appeared to be unfit for sea, was kept as a sort of receiving ship, and passages in her were engaged, and the money received from many most unfortunate individuals, who were deluded and detained with promises of being carried to the place of their wishes, until many of them were reduced to the most abject state of beggary and wretchedness. The fraud was at length discovered, and such of the

dupes as were able, had to pay a second time for a passage in other vessels; whilst their less fortunate fellows remained most lamentable instances of human suffering.—This, however, is but one of the dangers against which the emigrant has to guard in taking his passage. People who either make a business, as some do, at the sea-ports, of finding passengers, cannot be expected to be very anxious for the interest of the strangers with whom they have to deal, and all professions of this kind ought to be distrusted. Wanting passengers for a certain vessel, each will naturally recommend his own to every new comer, as affording the best possible opportunity for his purpose; and, in this way, individuals are frequently persuaded to take passages in indifferent vessels. Or, what is a more serious evil, and often most ruinous in its consequences, they are prevailed on to take passages for ports which are situated far from the place to which they may wish to proceed, under the assurances of these new and professing friends, that they will find easy conveyances from the places of their landing to those of their destination. In this way many have been sent to British America, who wished to go to various parts of the United States, and who, after all the expence, and inconvenience, with some danger too, of a voyage of three thousand miles, have found, on their landing, that the object with which they set out, was only further from their reach, or more difficult to be attained.

Frightful as are these dangers, to which the inexperienced emigrant is exposed, they are easily guarded against. If he be not so fortunate as to have a tried friend resident in the port from whence he is about to sail,—and one, too, who is likely to know what kind of persons he may trust, let him be extremely careful to avoid PUBLIC-HOUSES and SHOPS in which it is pretended he can be assisted with information and advice. Respectable masters of vessels do not transact their business in such places, or make the holders of them their agents; it will be well, therefore, to distrust them.

The prudent emigrant, having well considered his plans, and determined on the port for which it will be best to sail, had better hold to his purpose, or change it only by the advice of well-known and intelligent friends, or at the recommendation of some really respectable individuals, who have clearly no interest in directing him one way or the other. The respectable mercantile houses, to which the American vessels are consigned, will generally give the required information, and to them it will be well to apply;

and from them, too, to engage the passage. Entire strangers cannot be supposed to know what houses answer this honorable character, and there will be counterfeits every where. To guard against a mistake in this respect, it may be well to enquire at the offices of publishers of newspapers, or from any other responsible tradesmen, who will seldom fail to know well such as are worthy of confidence in their respective neighbourhoods.

The editor has been thus particular on a point which he cannot but deem of vast importance. An erroneous step here, having proved fatally ruinous to individuals, who, in other respects, had every chance of a prosperous issue to their enterprize.

To the precautions already furnished, the editor has to add another, of no less importance to the welfare of the inexperienced and unsuspecting emigrant.

At the several sea-ports, where passages are usually taken, there are a set, or sets of harpies on the look out, to make acquaintance with emigrants as they arrive from the country, or as they loiter about the docks in search of a vessel. These impostors, as before said, seek an occasion to pick up an acquaintance with the persons whom they are dexterous enough to manage; they lead them, by one pretext or another, to public-houses, where they are joined by fellows connected with them, though they appear to be perfect strangers, and the meeting accidental; having drawn their victim into the trap, they introduce gambling by a variety of stratagems, beginning with a small amount, and soon contrive to strip the unfortunate emigrant of his little property, and send him back again to his former home, pennyless.

In choosing the port in America to which it may be advisable to proceed, the emigrant will find information and assistance in many parts of this work. Persons from England should be cautious of going more to the south than Pensylvania or Maryland, especially if they be likely to arrive out before the termination of the summer or autumnal months. After this season of the year, the climate becomes sufficiently dry and temperate in the more southern states, to suit the constitutions of individuals from the north of Europe; and, as there are facilities of conveyance from these states, to the great western territories of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois, persons about to proceed thither may find it to their advantage to take their passage outward in the months of autumn, in order that they may have the winter season before them in the warm climates.

But, although there appears, on the best testimony, to be ample room for the employment of industry and skill

in these vast regions, which we have just named, with a fine climate, if the marshy lands and thick woods be avoided. Although the great blessings of freedom and plenty invite the adventurer to these celebrated districts, it should ever be borne in mind, that a hardy constitution, and a laborious life, will generally be required to accomplish a prosperous settlement. Individuals who do not feel themselves happy in the possession of these requisites, will do well to aim at an establishment in, or near, the larger cities and towns in the north-eastern parts of the Union; where their undertakings will be less perilous, and where they will find more of those habits and conveniences of life, to which, in their native countries, they may have been accustomed. But further particulars on this head, will appear hereafter. We will proceed to instructions for taking the passage, and preparing for the voyage.

TAKING THE PASSAGE—PREPARING FOR THE VOYAGE, &c.

The first step to be taken by the emigrant, respecting his voyage, will be an arrangement with the captain or merchants of the vessel, which, on enquiry, he may find, as to the time of sailing, and other particulars, most suitable to his purpose.

There are two situations in each vessel for passengers—namely, the Cabin, and, as it is called, the Steerage, or between decks.

In the first of these an individual will have to pay for his passage from thirty-five to forty-five guineas; and in the steerage from seven to ten pounds, according to the ease or difficulty with which the Captain may expect to obtain his complement of passengers, before his time of sailing. Smaller sums than these, even, are said to be taken occasionally, especially when a family, or a number of persons engage together.

But it is not the difference of situation in the vessel merely, that makes this variation in the price of the passage. The cabin passengers being supplied by the Captain with all necessary provisions for the voyage, including porter, spirits and wine, unless a special agreement be made to the contrary, in which case an abatement may be expected in the fare; while the steerage passenger is entitled only to fresh water, and the use of the fire for cooking, &c.

Having made his arrangement with the Captain respecting his fare, &c. the passenger will have leisure to provide himself with the necessaries and conveniences for the voyage. These, with both description of passengers, will consist of a small bed and bedding, which are to be had at shops in all the sea-ports, made up in a suitable manner, and sold at moderate sums. Flannel waistcoats and drawers, too, should be provided for each passenger. Nor should any neglect to lay in a small stock of medicine, such as rhubarb, salts, cream of tartar and magnesia. These may become necessary for the preservation, not only of health, but of life. The change of situation, exercise, diet, &c. producing often a change in the system, which, without the judicious use of little correctives of this kind, might prove highly detrimental, or even fatal.

There are little delicacies, such as preserved fruit, eggs, &c. which would be highly grateful to the appetites of tender persons, and which, as the Captain cannot be expected, it would be well for such individuals to provide for themselves.

When a family, or a number of persons undertake a voyage together, a few pigs will be found an excellent resource for occasional fresh meat. Fowls, which many persons take, are very troublesome, and too tender to thrive on the voyage; they sicken, and become very indifferent food.

But the steerage passenger will have to lay in a stock of provisions for the voyage, which he must calculate at two months, though it may be frequently accomplished in half the time. The articles which he will find useful and necessary, are hung beef, dried fish, ham, tongue, biscuits potatoes and porter; with tea, coffee, sugar and molasses, or treacle. Some tin, or other metal vessels will also be required to cook, and take his victuals from—glass and earthenware being so subject to be broken. These articles may all be cheaply packed up in small hampers or butter-firkins, and sent on board the vessel, just before the expected time of sailing, with the name of the owner written thereon, and the word—STORES.

A few instructions for the conduct of passengers while at sea, may be found useful. The following are from Mr. Mellish's Travels:—

“A short time after setting sail, the passengers generally become sea-sick. This complaint, though lightly esteemed, because not dangerous, is often very severe while it lasts, and, if treated improperly, it may cause a relaxa-

tion of the stomach, that will be very troublesome. While the sickness continues, people have an aversion to all kinds of food and drink; many abstain from both three or four days. This is a bad plan. The stomach should never be allowed to get entirely empty. A little chicken broth, or water gruel, should be freely used; and people should go upon deck as soon as possible. Breathing the foul air of the cabin or steerage promotes the disease; whereas, exercise and free air on deck relieve it. A little soda-water will at this time be very exhilarating; and, as soon as the stomach is so far relieved as to keep free from retching, a little Peruvian bark will be very beneficial as a restorative. Care should be taken to guard against costiveness, a very troublesome complaint at sea. Attention to diet and exercise will often prevent it; but, when that fails, a little laxative medicine, such as rhubarb, cream of tartar, or castor oil, should be resorted to.*

“When the weather is good, people should rise early.—The air of the cabin is not only affected by the respiration of the passengers, but is often contaminated by the bilgewater—while the sea air on deck is always pure and healthy. The breakfast hour at sea, is eight o'clock; dinner one, and supper six or seven. It is a general rule amongst the passengers to have themselves washed and dressed before sitting down to breakfast. Betwixt breakfast and dinner, the time may be profitably employed in walking, reading, drawing, &c.; and such as have a taste for navigation will have a good opportunity for practical improvement, as they can have access to the log-book; and the captains and the mates are generally very obliging, in lending their navigation books and instruments to those who want them.

“Temperance at table is necessary every where, and especially at sea, where the exercise is necessarily limited. Where wine is used, three or four glasses will generally be found more beneficial than a larger quantity, and people ought, on no account, to indulge themselves at table a

* To these preventives and remedies, the Editor cannot omit to press on the attention of his readers, the vast importance of a prompt obedience to the calls of nature in this particular, whether at sea or on shore. A periodical habit, in this respect, is most desirable; and may, like most other habits, be acquired by a little care. For want of this, numerous individuals suffer all their lives, and ultimately fall the victims of diseases, which their constitutions would otherwise have resisted or cast off.

whole afternoon, though it is frequently done. It is much better to take exercise in the open air on deck.

“In the evening the company frequently amuse themselves at cards, backgammon, &c.; these, when resorted to for amusement only, are rational and innocent enough: but, when the play is for money, they ought to be avoided.”

Little remains to be stated but what the good sense of every person would dictate. Passengers will do well to make all their preparations for their voyage, in good time, so that they may not be hurried into a forgetfulness of many articles they may afterwards find themselves greatly in need of, when their wants cannot be supplied. They should also be careful not to be absent at the sailing of the vessel in which they have taken their passage, and thereby lose it—a misfortune that occasionally happens, and one that might entail irreparable ruin on many an enterprising emigrant.

To render the passage agreeable as possible, by accommodating attention to the convenience and comfort of the other passengers, will be the duty and interest of all. The author we have just quoted very sensibly observes, “that, generally speaking, people’s happiness is very much in their own power. A suavity of manners, and an obligingly civil deportment, are calculated to secure the esteem of mankind; and when things are not exactly as we could wish them to be, it will add to our own comfort to take them as we find them.”

ARRIVAL IN THE UNITED STATES.

Having proceeded thus far, as we trust, in the safe conduct of our charge,—having furnished the Emigrant with a brief, yet comprehensive view of society, of trade, manufactures and agriculture in the United States; having recommended to his consideration a sober estimate of the advantages and disadvantages to be expected from a settlement in those countries, and suggested the requisite precautions, and most prudent course of proceeding on the part of those who determine to remove thither, our duty leads us to a new scene, in which, if the emigrant be careful to act on a wise and prudent plan, he will have every moral assurance of a prosperous and happy termination of his enterprise.

The Emigrant, from the inland parts of the old country

he is about to leave, has been apprized of the various errors into which the inexperienced are likely to fall, and put on his guard against several practices in the sea-port towns, for the purpose of stripping him of his money.—Human life, at least every situation in it that is valuable, is but a series of temptations, of difficulties and of dangers,—whilst virtue and manliness consist in a watchful and prudent resistance of the first—in a wise removal, or a conquest of the second—and in a calm and dignified encounter with all that is unavoidable in the last. New temptations, new difficulties, and new dangers await the enterprise we are conducting, on our approach towards its termination, and the editor is desirous of awakening the mind of the emigrant to a proper sense of them, in order that he may overcome them, and finally reap the reward of his prudence and exertions.

On landing at the wished-for port, the stranger-emigrant may expect to be met by unprincipled individuals, similar to those he has left behind him. For although America every where furnishes a plentiful, easy and happy life, to all who are able and willing to make themselves useful, like every other country, it contains idle, dissolute and rapacious schemers, who have no relish for honourable industry, and who exist only by making a prey of the heedless and the indulgent. Against this species of devourers the emigrant has now to guard himself, and this may be a less difficult task than those he will have previously encountered. In the country he may have left behind him, it is no easy course to resist the pleadings of hunger and wretchedness that every where assault one; bankruptcy and want, too, may be the lot of many meritorious individuals, in the lands of taxation and oppression from which he is escaping, and the prudence and energies requisite to enable a man to rally, and to recover himself under the pressure, is more than can be expected in many individuals. Considerations of this kind have a tendency to soften the heart, and leave it open to the practices of imposture. But in America, where all who will work, can live well; and, where all who cannot work, and who are without provision of their own, are comfortably provided for, there is no occasion for the indulgence of any such feeling; and the stranger will do well to spurn from him, without ceremony, every attempt to excite his compassion. But the emigrant, on landing, will be approached by but few in the character of beggars; the most dangerous assailants will be those who come under the guise of friends.

Is he a labourer or mechanic? they can find him employment, but, previously, they must take a glass together.—Does he want to purchase goods? his new friends can supply him, or recommend him to the best stores.—Is he a farmer? lands are recommended to him on terms the most promising.—Or, should he have money? they are acquainted with the best possible means of disposing of it, in loans or purchases—Or, has he goods to dispose of? they can find him customers. And thus, under one shape or other, is the incautious emigrant to be stripped of his property, and plundered of what is quite as valuable—his time.

The prudent emigrant will decline all such ready offers of service; and, if he be not fortunate enough to have friends at the place of his landing, ready to receive him, he will be cautious with whom he deals. For the government of his immediate and future conduct, he will find much valuable information and advice in the following pages, which have been collected with considerable care from various sources. Entering on an entirely new scene, “the world all before him,” on his present conduct depends, in all probability, the prosperity or adversity of his future life. A little further exercise of his discernment and caution, may now be all that is required to ensure a happy settlement for himself, and for all that may be dependent on him.

For the purposes of greater clearness, and more easy reference, the succeeding information is classed under the different heads of “*Information and Advice to Emigrants generally, especially to Mechanics and Labourers; to Farmers and to Monied Men.*” But the Artizan, the Teacher, the Professor of Physic or of Law, together with the Trader or Merchant, will, it is presumed, find many useful hints interspersed through the work.

*Information and Advice to EMIGRANTS generally,
particularly to*

MECHANICS AND LABOURERS.

If a European have previously resolved to go to the western country, near the Alleghany or Ohio Rivers, he will have saved much expence and travelling by landing at Baltimore; from thence to Pittsburgh, at the head of the Ohio, is not more than 200 miles direct, perhaps not more than 240 by the course of the road. A few days journey will bring him along a fine turnpike from Baltimore, nearly to Cumberland, in Alleghany county (Maryland) from whence the public road, begun by the United States, crosses the mountains, and is to touch the Ohio at Wheeling.— A smart fellow, in a little time, will reach Union, in Fayette County, Pennsylvania. Here is a flourishing county adjoining Green, Washington and Westmoreland, in either of which may be found almost every thing that is desirable, and a population hospitable and intelligent.— From Union to Pittsburgh is but a day's journey. There one may ascend the Alleghany River to the Upper Countries; or he may follow the current, and descend the Ohio to the State of that name, cross it to Indiana, or continue his voyage to Kentucky. He may proceed to the Mississippi River, and go up it to St. Louis, in the Missouri territory; or he may proceed a little further up, and ascend the Illinois River, in the Illinois Territory. Such are the facilities of going by water *from Pittsburgh* to various parts of the west; and those states and territories named, are among the most fertile in America.

From Philadelphia to Pittsburgh is about 300 miles, chiefly through a fine, plentiful, and well cultivated country.

In the state of New York the advantages are great, whether we regard soil or situation, or roads, lakes and rivers. Few, if any of the States in the Union, have finer lands than the great western district of New York. It has risen exceedingly in a few years, and the price will be much encreased as soon as the intended canal, from Lakes Erie and Champlain, shall be completed. These most useful and magnificent works will probably be begun next summer, and afford for several years to come, to many thousands of industrious poor men, an opportunity of enriching

themselves. If prudent, they may realize their earnings on the spot, and become proprietors, in fee, of landed estates in the beautiful country they shall have so much improved.

From no other city in the Atlantic can a person sooner reach the country, than by means of the Hudson, (N. York,) and the roads that branch from the towns on either of its banks. Lands of good quality may still be purchased, even in the midland parts of New York, at a reasonable rate.

Emigrants from Europe usually arrive here during summer, and, every thing considered, it is the best they should; for, in the middle and eastern states, the winter is long, fuel very dear, and employment comparatively scarce in that season. In winter they will expend more, and earn less. But if arriving at this time bear more upon the pocket, the heats of summer are undoubtedly more trying to the health. In the Middle States, namely, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Maryland, a northern European usually finds the climate intensely hot from about the middle of June until towards the first of October. The thermometer frequently ranges from 84 to 90, and sometimes above it, in the middle part of the day; this, to a stranger who works in the open air, exposed to the burning sun, is certainly dangerous, and requires some precautions on his part.

First of all he should regulate his diet, and be temperate in the quantity of his food. The American labourer, or working mechanic, who has a better and more plentiful table than any man in the world of his class, is, for the most part a small eater, and we recommend his example. The European of the same condition, who receives meat or fish, and coffee at breakfast; meat at dinner; and meat or fish, and tea at supper, an abundance of animal food to which he was unaccustomed, insensibly falls into a state of too great repletion, or fullness, which exposes him to the worst kind of fever during the heats of summer and autumn. He should, therefore, be quite as abstemious in the quantity of food, as of strong drink; and, in addition to this method of preventing sickness, he should take a dose of moderate physic, every now and then, especially in the hotter months of July and August. By this prudent course, an ardent climate will have no terrors, and after some residence here, he may preserve his health by regimen and exercise alone.

The labourer or mechanic should put off his ordinary clothes, and wear next his skin a loose flannel shirt, while

he works: and it should be taken off again when he has done.

The stranger, as well as native, must be particularly careful not to drink cold water, after being heated by exposure to the sun or exercise.—Sudden and severe pain at the stomach, and even death, are frequently the consequence of such imprudence. The Humane Society of the city of New York, has published the following directions to be observed in such cases:—

1st. Avoid drinking water while the body is heated, or during profuse perspiration.

2d. Wash the hands and face with cold water before drinking.

3d. If these precautions have been neglected, and cramps or convulsions have been induced, let a tea-spoonful of laudanum be given immediately in a cup of spirits and water, and repeat the dose in half an hour if necessary.

4th. At the same time apply hot fomentations of spirit and water to the stomach and bowels, and to the lower extremities, covering the body with a blanket; or immerse the body in a warm bath, if it can be immediately obtained.

5th. Inject into the bowels a pint of warm spirit and water, mixed in the proportion of one part of the former to two of the latter.

Do you ask by this time, with a view to the ordinary business of life,—What is America? What sort of people may expect to succeed in it? The immortal Franklin has answered these questions—"America is the land of labour!" But it is, emphatically, the best country on earth for those who will labour. By industry they can earn more wages here than elsewhere in the world.—Our governments are frugal, they demand few taxes; so that the earnings of the poor man are left to enrich himself; they are nearly all his own, and not expended on kings and their satellites.

Idlers are out of their element here, and the being who is technically called a man of rank in Europe, is despicable in North America. He must become a useful member of society, or he will find no society; he will be shunned by all decent people. Franklin, whose sage counsel is the best that can be given or observed, has said, that it is not advisable for a person to come hither, "who has no other quality to recommend him but his birth. In Europe, indeed, it may have it's value, but it is a commodity which cannot be carried to a worse market than that of America, where people do not enquire concerning a stranger, *What*

is he? but *What can he do?* If he has any useful art, he is welcome, and if he exercise it, and behave well, he will be respected by all who know him. The husbandman is in honour here, and so is the mechanic, because their employments are useful." "And the people," he adds, have a saying, that 'God Almighty is himself a mechanic, the greatest in the universe.' Franklin further illustrates the generality of industrious habits by the negroe's observation, That the white man makes the black man work, the horses work, the oxen work, and every thing work except the hog, which alone walks about, goes to sleep when he pleases, and lives *like a gentleman*.

"The only encouragements we hold out to strangers are, a good climate, fertile soil, wholesome air and water, plenty of provisions, good pay for labour, kind neighbours, good laws, a free government, and a hearty welcome. The rest depends on a man's own industry and virtue."

It would be very prudent for new comers, especially labourers or farmers, to go into the country without delay, as they will save both money and time by it, and avoid several inconveniences of a sea-port town. By spending some time with an American farmer, in any capacity, they will learn the method of tillage, or working a plantation, peculiar to this country. No time can be more usefully employed than a year in this manner. In that space, any smart active man can learn how woodland may be cleared, how cleared land is managed; he will acquire some knowledge of crops and their succession, of usages and customs that ought to be known, and perhaps save something into the bargain. Many European Emigrants who brought money with them have heretofore taken this wise course, and found it greatly to their advantage; for, at the end of the year, they knew what to do with it. They had learned the value of lands in old settlements and near the frontiers, the prices of labour, cattle and grain, and were ready to begin the world with ardour and confidence. Multitudes of poor people, from Ireland, Scotland and Germany, have, by these means, together with industry and frugality, become wealthy farmers, or, as they are called in Europe, *estated men*; who, in their own countries, where all the lands are fully occupied, and the wages of labour low, could never have emerged from the condition wherein they were born.

In the west of Pennsylvania, there is a custom which the farmers there call *cropping*, and which is as beneficial to the owner as to the tiller of the ground, in the present

state of this country.—The cropper performs the labour of the plantation, as spring and fall ploughings, sowing, harrowing, or other work, and receives a certain share of the crop, as agreed on, for his pains.—But he must be an expert farmer before he can undertake, or be intrusted with the working of the farm. None but a poor man undertakes it, and that only till he can save money to buy land of his own.

It is invariably the practice of the American, and well suited to his love of independence, to purchase a piece of land as soon as he can, and cultivate his own farm, rather than live at wages. It is equally in the power of an emigrant to do the same, after a few years of labour and economy. From that moment he secures all the means of happiness. He has a sufficiency of fortune without being exempt from moderate labour; he feels the comfort of independence, and has no fear of poverty in his old age.—He is invested with the powers, as well as the rights, of a freeman, and may, in all cases, without let or apprehension, exercise them according to his judgment. He can afford to his children a good education, and knows that he has thereby provided for their wants. Prospects open to them far brighter than were his own; and, in seeing all this, he is surely blest.

Industrious men never need lack employment in America. Labourers, Carpenters, Masons, Bricklayers, Stone-cutters, Blacksmiths, Turners, Weavers, Farmers, Curriers, Tailors, and Shoe-makers, and the useful mechanics generally, are always sure of work and wages; Stone-cutters now receive in this city (New York) two dollars a day, equal to nine shillings sterling; Carpenters, one dollar and eighty-seven and a half cents.; Bricklayers, two dollars; Labourers, from one dollar to one and a quarter; others in proportion; At this time, (July, 1816,) House-carpenters, Bricklayers, Masons and Stone-cutters, are paid three dollars per day, in Petersburg, Virginia. The town was totally consumed by fire about a year since, but it is now rising from its ashes with more elegance than ever; Mechanics will find ample employment there for, perhaps, two years to come.

Artisans receive better pay in America than in Europe, and can live with less exertion, and more comfort; because they put an additional price on their work equal to the cost of freight and commission charged by the merchant on importations. But there are not many of the laborious classes whom we would advise to reside or even loiter in great towns, because as much will be spent during

a long winter as can be made through a toilsome summer, so that a man may be kept a moneyless drudge for life. But this is not, perhaps, the worst; he is tempted to become a tippler, by the cheapness and plenty of liquors, and then his prospects are blasted for ever. In few countries is drunkenness more despised than in this. The drunkard is viewed as a person socially dead, shut out from decent intercourse, shunned, despised, or abhorred. The pernicious habit is to be guarded against as scrupulously for political as moral considerations.

It is the opinion of some judicious men, that though persons newly arrived ought to go without loss of time into the country, yet it would not be prudent for them to retire all at once to the remote parts of the west; that they ought to stop nearer the sea-board, and learn a little of the mode of doing business. Perhaps this, in some instances may be advisable, but we think that young men, whose habits are not fixed, cannot post too speedily to the fine regions beyond the Alleghany. The labourer, however, will find great difference between them and Europe in every thing. The man who was accustomed to the spade, must now use the axe; he who used to dig ditches, must learn to maul rails and make fences. These are extremes that must be met; and the sooner, perhaps, the better.

Mr. Birkbeck, in his late valuable work on America, observes,—“ I am fully convinced that those who are not screwed up to the full pitch of enterprize, had better remain in Old England, than attempt agriculture, or business of any kind (manual operations excepted) in the Atlantic states. Emigrants from Europe are too apt to linger in the eastern cities, wasting their time, their money, and their resolution. They should push out westward without delay, where they can live cheaply until they fix themselves. Two dollars, saved in Pennsylvania, will purchase an acre of good land in the Illinois.

“ The land carriage from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, is from seven to ten dollars per cwt. (100lb.) clothing, razors, pocket-knives, pencils, mathematical instruments, and light articles in general, of constant usefulness, ought to be carried even at this expence; and books, which are scarce, and much wanted in the west. Good gun-locks are rare, and difficult to procure. No heavy implements will pay carriage.

“ A pocket compass is indispensable for every stranger who ventures alone into the woods of America, and he

should always carry the means of lighting a fire: for the traveller, when he starts in the morning on a wilderness journey, little knows where next he may lay his head.—Tow, rubbed with gunpowder, is good tinder; a few biscuits, a phial of spirits, a tomahawk, and a good blanket, are necessary articles. Overtaken by night, or bewildered, if thus provided, you may be really comfortable by your blazing fire,—when, without them, you would feel dismal and disconsolate. A dog is a pleasant and useful fellow-traveller in the back woods. You should make your fire with a fallen tree for a back log, and lie to leeward, with your feet towards it. The smoke flying over, will preserve you from the damp air and the mosquitoes. Tie your horse with a long rein to the end of a bough, or the top of a young hickory tree, which will allow him to graze or browse; and change his position if you awake in the night.”

The Editor cannot better conclude this branch of his subject, than by the insertion of the following passages, from two letters, written by emigrants from Great Britain. In addition to other information which they contain, they are well calculated to introduce the reader to a further acquaintance with the western country, the condition and manners of its inhabitants, and the course to be pursued in forming a settlement.

To the kindness of a friend, the Editor is indebted for the first letter, which is dated from Marietta, January 1st, 1818. The latter is from the second volume of Mr. Mellish's Travels, a work to which he has before confessed his obligations. The good sense and valuable information with which this letter abounds, does much more than compensate for any defect in the arrangement of the matter of which it is composed; it is, therefore, given without alteration.

From the first letter—“This country is new, and only settling, we cannot easily get every luxury and convenience as in England; whatever trade a man may have, I should advise him, if he cannot make his own tools, to bring them with him.”

“————— The country is new, and a great part of it in wood, though the land is excellent, producing capital potatoes, pumpkins, mellons, cabages, onions, cucumbers, and culinary herbs and roots in abundance, without dung or any force whatever; likewise all kinds of grain, such as Indian corn, averaged at from 40 to 60 bushells on a statute acre; barley, wheat, and excellent rye, such as I never saw before for goodness.

" Yet before you can raise these things, the land must be cleared of it's timber, and you have to buy your food until you can raise it yourself. The price of clearing land, if you hire it done, is about ten dollars per acre, to clear the brush-wood, and fence it in. The price of the land, with an indisputable title, is only two dollars per acre."

After enumerating the prices of provisions of various sorts, which in this plentiful country are low, as might be expected,—while those of manufactured articles, as cloths of all kinds, hardware and earthenware, are at high prices, the writer proceeds :

" I have not yet seen a beggar, nor any one asking alms, nor heard of a single theft. In the country, there is not one house, I think, in twenty, that has either lock or bar on its door. The inhabitants are exceedingly good neighbours, and when we are on a journey, and dark comes on, we take up our quarters in the first house we come to, and are accommodated with the best it affords. When we ask if there is any thing to pay, they tell us, ' We must do to others, as they have done to us.'"

Lexington, (Kentucky,) Nov. 4th, 1813.

Dear Friends and Countrymen,

I received your's of the 6th of July, and what follows will, I hope, be a satisfactory answer to all your queries. The general price of land here, at it's first settlement, is from two to three dollars. Land sold by Congress is two dollars, to be paid in five years.—The manner of clearing is to cut down all the timber below a foot thick, and to notch the heavy timber all round : thus the growth is stopped, and, the land being every year laboured, the roots gradually die, and are torn out ; so that, in a few years, the whole field is cleared. Unless what is used in fencing and building, and fuel, and such purposes, all the wood is burnt upon the ground. In the most of places, wood is no more thought of than heath and rushes are with you.—Two men, who are ordinarily expert at hewing wood, can easily, in two months, clear as much land as will produce food sufficient for the support of a family of six or eight for a whole year. It is usual for those who bring families to settle, to rent a house and a piece of clear land for a year or so, till they have time to look about them, make a convenient purchase, and get a house of their own raised. The first houses which are built upon a plantation, are usually raised in little more than a week or two. They are, indeed, not very elegant ; but they do very well for a year

or so, till the family has time to build a better. The people are every where exceedingly kind and obliging to new comers, and render them all the comfort and assistance in their power: they have all once known, in their own case, what it is to be strangers. There are at no times any thing like a market for produce, such as that in the old country, but there is always some little market, sometimes better, and sometimes worse. The situation of society, however, is such, that very little cash is needed. Every family who has the least industry, may, after the second or third year, easily raise within itself almost every thing that is necessary. Salt and iron, and the taxes of government (which are by no means heavy), are almost the only things for which men need to give money. Men's persons and properties are here as safe as in any part of the world; while liberty, civil and religious, is fully enjoyed; law and justice are strictly and impartially executed. Snakes, and such like, are here no more dangerous than in Carnwath mair. In all my wanderings, I have not seen above half a dozen snakes, nor met with many more who have been bit by them. When any are bit by them, they have always a simple and efficacious cure at hand. Indians, where they are to be seen, are equally harmless. Unless it is along some of the large rivers, where the people are, at certain seasons, liable to the fever and ague, the country is every where healthy? the people in general live as long, and are subject to as few diseases as they are in Scotland. The weather, in the summer, is considerably hotter than it is at home; but neither I, nor my partner, have found it the least disagreeable. We have only worn our clothes a little lighter, and have kept in the house, or the shade, a few hours, while it was hottest. To be out in the evenings and mornings is most delightful.—A brewer or a smith along with you will be a valuable acquisition; each of these branches can be carried on with considerable profit. I could fill sheets in praise of the country, but there is nothing like fact. I am acquainted with hundreds who came here within these 20 years, with nothing more than a sound constitution and an industrious disposition, who have raised large families, and are now living in ease and affluence. I would recommend unto you to come and settle upon EAGLE CREEK, ADAMS COUNTY, STATE OF OHIO, about 100 miles nearer you than Lexington. In that quarter there is plenty of good vacant land. The length of the journey there is, from Philadelphia or Baltimore to Pittsburgh 300 miles, then about as much by water down the river Ohio. In preparing for such a long

move, dispose of every thing you have, except your body and bed-clothes. The latter end of July, or the beginning of August, is the best time for you to set sail. If the war continue, take an American bottom. It makes very little matter whether you sail for Baltimore or Philadelphia. If you cannot find a convenient passage for one of these, Newcastle or Wilmington, or some other place on the Delaware river, is the next best shift. In packing up your clothes, it will be much to your advantage to have them put into as light trunks, or chests, as possible, and to pack them very hard.

—————There are waggons continually passing from these parts to Pittsburg; make the best bargain you can with one or more of these waggons to carry your women and children, and the men of you may travel on foot. Set off in company with one of these carriers' waggons.—You will usually travel about twenty miles a-day. When you pass market-towns, purchase a little provision for yourselves and horses. When you have advanced about 60 or 100 miles, the road will grow rougher, which will likely render it necessary to purchase one or two more horses.—By this time you will have fallen in with other families in the same situation with yourselves. You will find the people every where very freely disposed to ask every thing, and tell you every thing. The sooner you get into their manner, it will be the more advantage to you; but be always on your guard against knaves. You will find a great many difficulties and inconveniences, but with a good spirit, and an indulgent Heaven, every thing becomes easy. Your expences will depend a great deal on little incidents, which human eye cannot foresee.

—————I don't think it will suit men in your situation, to lay out any of your money in speculation upon trading articles; but you may consult with the merchants in Greenock. You must likewise observe to have the money you bring into America changed into dollars or gold coin. Take care and secure your liquors well, else the sailors will use it as common stock.—If any of you are skilled in music, a fiddle, or some such instrument, to raise the spirits, will be a valuable piece of furniture. Keep as much above deck as possible.—I commend you all to the care of the God of Abraham, who went out not knowing whither; and remain, dear brethren,

ROBERT HAMILTON BISHOP.

Information and Advice
TO
FARMERS AND MONIED MEN.

A very large portion of the preceding part of this work, is not only intended for, but, it is presumed, will prove highly serviceable to the class of readers we are now addressing. There are, however, still some particulars of essential importance, to which it is desirable, in an especial manner, to call their serious attention.

The first of these is, that they should avoid precipitancy in the choice of a situation, for their final settlement; and the second, that they should be extremely cautious in the investment of their money. Precepts of this kind may appear superfluous to many men, and doubtless they are so, especially to most men of large property. But the sad experience of numerous victims to inconsiderate haste, bear ample testimony to the propriety of affording them a distinct place in a work of this nature.

In pursuance of his usual plan, the editor will proceed to lay before his readers, the ideas and reasonings of well informed and experienced men, on the point under consideration. From a pamphlet published by a society in New York, from which the editor has already derived much valuable matter, the following is extracted:

“Those who have money, and intend to settle here in any line of business, would do well to vest their funds in some public stock, or deposit them in a bank, until they have acquired such a knowledge of the country, the modes of life and business, as shall enable them to launch into trade, commerce, or manufactures with safety. To loan money securely, needs great care. It has been often seen, that persons arriving in America with some property, lose it all before they prosper in the world. The reason of which is, that, in the first place, they begin some kind of business without knowing how to conduct it; and, in the next, that, with less skill, they are less frugal and industrious than their competitors. It is equally observable, that persons who arrive here with little to depend on besides their personal exertions, become prosperous at last; for, by the time they have earned some money in the em-

ploy of others, they will have learned there, likewise how to secure and improve it.

“ The delay here recommended, is all important and necessary. Nothing can be more ruinous to strangers, in this country, than headlong haste into those plans and arrangements on which their future fortune entirely depends. Many a fatal shipwreck has been occasioned by precipitancy; and many are they who can, from sad experience, bear witness to this truth. Knowledge of modes and methods should be acquired before we think of hazarding, or dream of acquiring money. A man ignorant of the use of the sword, might as well fight a fencing-master with that weapon, as an inexperienced stranger enter the lists in business with those who are adepts in trade. But in giving admonition, let us not be thought to present discouragements; a little pains and observation will qualify a man of sense to judge, and the example of men here in this or that occupation, is well worth the regarding. The people of this country are cast in a happy medium, at once liberal and cautious, cool in deciding, and ardent in performing; none exceed them in acuteness and discernment, and their conduct is generally a pattern that may be followed with advantage.”

On this very interesting subject, a new work, called the “ Emigrants’ Guide,” by ——— Darby, published in New York, contains the following valuable passage:

“ Perplexity of mind often leads to disease. We have been forced to witness some fatal instances where death could be traced from disappointed hopes. In no country has so many instances of those unfounded inflations of mind been exhibited, as in the countries we have reviewed (the western territory) in this treatise. As every extravagance of expectation has been fostered, the chagrin that follows failure must be in proportion to the warmth with which hopes of success have been cherished.

“ Circumstances of bitter regret sometimes happen where the sufferer has been guilty of no other fault than credulity. Instances are frequent of land purchases, where the purchasers struggled for life against the effects of one ruinous step. The causes are numerous why emigrants, particularly Europeans, ought to proceed with the utmost caution in the purchase of landed property. If the purchases are made from the United States Government, no apprehension need be indulged respecting title; but great care should be used in choosing the spot. The advice of persons long resident ought to be taken, as it respects advan-

ages of commerce, agriculture, health, and other local conveniences.

“ If the purchase is made from private persons, too much care cannot be used in conveyance. In the state of Louisiana and Missouri territory, landed estate is tacitly mortgaged for its own price,—consequently, it becomes the imperative duty of a purchaser to ascertain that the payments have been made upon former sales, and that the chain of title is clear from the first grantee to the seller.

“ The most radical fault committed by Emigrants respecting land, is, the purchase of too much, and the investment of capital in that manner which could be much more beneficially employed upon the complete cultivation of a lesser quantity. The probable rise in the price of land is no excuse for this error. Where one man has gained by the augmentation in value of land, fifty have become rich by its fruits. The grasping at wide spaces of soil, is the natural consequence of the great expanse upon which men exist in new settlements. The accumulation of land assumes the madness of avarice. Land is possessed not from any prospect of cultivation, but from vanity. So prevalent is the foregoing propensity in the western states, that many persons are ingulphed unwarily, who would, upon mature reflection, severely condemn their own inadvertence. It may not be thought probable, but it is nevertheless a fact, that within the last twenty years no subject has been more productive of ruin to the people of the western states, than indiscreet land purchases.

“ The farmer, who with a moderate capital and a family, ought to prefer a small, fertile, and well-situated tract as his place of beginning. His surplus ought to be appropriated to improvement, and will, if judiciously applied, produce more, and in a shorter time, than if vested in superfluous landed estate.

“ To men who remove into the western or southern states with money, this is a rock of temptation upon which they are very liable to be dashed. So many have involved themselves by purchasing land, that every lure is laid before the monied emigrant to induce him to relieve, by his purse, embarrassments created by the very folly he is now solicited to commit.”

In corroboration of the above reasoning, on the dangers and disadvantages of a too large investiture of money in land purchases; and, on the great value of some spare capital, the following passage from Mr. Birkbeck's book, will be highly appreciated.

"Aug. 2nd, 1817. (In the territory of Illinois.)—"The great want of capital in this country, is evinced by this circumstance:—The growers of corn, (Indian corn,) and other grain, sell at this season regularly, under the knowledge that it will, as regularly, advance to double the price, before the next harvest. We now have an offer of two hundred barrels of "corn," five bushels to the barrel, at a dollar per barrel, when the seller is quite aware, that it will be worth two dollars per barrel at midsummer.

"Thus, store-keepers, or other capitalists, receive as much for the crop, clear of expences, as the grower himself, who clears the land, ploughs, sows and reaps it. We may judge from this consideration, how much the farmer is kept back for want of spare capital; and what will be the advantages of the settler who commands it.—The same remark applies to bacon, and every article of produce.

"We must not suppose that the poor farmer, who is obliged to sell under such a disadvantage, is absolutely *poor*. He is, on the contrary, a thriving man. Probably, the person who now spares us from his heap, two hundred barrels of corn, possessed three years ago nothing but his wife and family, his hands and his title to a farm where an axe had never been lifted. He now, in addition, has a cabin, a barn, stable, horses, cows and hogs; thirty or forty acres of cleared land, and more in preparation, well fenced; and his quarter section, in its present state, worth four times its cost. He is growing rich, but he would proceed at a double speed, if he had the value of one year's crop beforehand. Such is the general condition of new settlers."

To conclude with the well-founded and emphatic admonition we have before quoted from Mr. Cobbett:—"If any farmers come with money in their pockets, my advice is, not to give way, either to enthusiastic admiration, or to instant disgust; but, to stop a little, to look about them, to see, not only for a *good land*, but a *good market for its products*. The Western Romance writers, tell us, that the land in the Ohio is *too good*, but Mr. Mellish, in his valuable book, tells us, that beef and pork sell for *three half-pence a pound*. An excellent country for people who want to do *nothing but eat*; give me Long Island, where the land is *not too good*; but, where beef and pork sell for about *eight-pence a pound*, (I speak of English money,) where good hay sells for five pounds a ton; and, where there is a *ready market* for every species of produce. One thing above all, if an English farmer, (I mean by English, peo-

ple of the whole United Kingdom) comes here with *money in his pocket*, let him resolve to *keep it there for a year*, and then he will be sure to do well."

Clerks, shopkeepers, or attendants in stores, are seldom wanted; their occupation is an uncertain one; it requires some time, too, for such persons to acquire the mode of doing business with the same expertness as natives, or long residents. In most cases a sort of apprenticeship is to be served; and it would be well for persons newly arrived, to engage for some months at low wages, with a view to procure the necessary experience. Six months, or a year, spent in this manner, and for this purpose, will fit a man for making better use of his future years, and he will have no occasion to repent his pains; we would press this on his consideration.

Men of *science*, who can apply their knowledge to useful and practical purposes, may be very advantageously settled; but mere literary scholars, who have no profession, or only one which they cannot profitably practise in this country, do not meet with much encouragement; in truth, with little or none, unless they are willing to devote themselves to the education of youth. The demand for persons who will do this, is obviously increasing, and, although many excellent preceptors are every where to be found among the native Americans, there is still considerable room for competition on the part of well-qualified foreigners. In the seminaries for classical education, it is very common to find the preceptors natives of Ireland, and the same may be said of the mathematical schools. In the southern states, where a thin population is spread over an extensive country, good schools are comparatively few; but there are rich planters in those districts, in whose families foreigners, of genteel address and good knowledge of the classics, English and arithmetic, will find employment, and a good salary, as private tutors. It does not detract from a man's personal respectability, or future prospects, to have been thus engaged. The Americans are too wise to treat condition as mean, which is essential to the honour and prosperity of the nation, and which supposes in its professor, natural talents and acquired knowledge. It is not unusual, in this country, to see young men who kept a school until they accumulated some property, turn to the profession of law, physic, or divinity; or else become farmers or merchants. The practice and feelings of the Americans, in this particular, may be judged from

the fact, that many gentlemen, who begin their career as schoolmasters, pass through all the gradations of state honours, are appointed to foreign embassies, promoted to the head of departments of the Federal Government, and have as good prospects as others of attaining the presidency. Several instances of this nature, might be quoted from this unprejudiced people.

Method of obtaining Citizenship.

When, after due precaution and deliberation, a settlement in the United States shall have been finally determined on, the stranger should take the proper measures for acquiring citizenship; and the advantages of this are important and obvious, independently of it's conferring political privilege. Without it, you will remain exempt, indeed, by mild laws, from wrong; but destitute of some valuable positive rights. The alien, in most of the states, is not entitled to hold any lands, can obtain no office under the state, nor participate in the shipping interest of the country.

It is fit the emigrant should be distinctly apprized (for it will conciliate his attachment and gratitude to the country of his adoption) that no where in the world is a well-conducted foreigner received into the bosom of the state with equal liberality and readiness as in America.

The stranger, however, is certainly exposed to incidents which may lead him to doubt the truth of this assertion.—He may light upon an ignorant, a prejudiced, or an illiberal wretch, who will manifest an ill-will towards him because he is a foreigner, and perhaps revive British and royalist's taunts in a new form; but these, the scum of a country, are totally insignificant when compared to the mass of the people. The best men in America have always been ready to welcome the valuable emigrant, the stranger of moral and industrious habits.

You will, however, observe, that the privilege of citizenship is not granted without proper precautions; to secure this, while the worthy are admitted, the unworthy should, if practicable, be rejected. You will from hence deduce the importance of good moral habits, even to the acquisition of political rights.

The steps to be taken by a foreigner preparatory to, and for the purpose of, his being naturalized are these:

1st. He must, at least five years before he can be ad-

mitted a citizen of the United States, report himself to the office of one of the Courts of Record, within the state or territory where he may be; and in that report set forth his name, birth-place, age, nation and prior allegiance, together with the country he has left to come into the United States, and the place of his intended settlement. In general, forms of this report will be furnished by the clerk of the court, who will also give a certificate under the seal of the court, that the report has been made and filed. This certificate must be carefully kept, for the purpose of being produced at the time of application for admission to citizenship.

This step of reporting one's arrival is indispensable, and ought to be taken as soon as possible, because the five years of probation begin to be counted only from the date of the report; and the time which a foreigner may have previously spent in the country, cannot be rendered of any service towards his naturalization.

2d. At least three years before the alien can be naturalized, he must appear before some one of the courts of record, within the state or territory where he may be, and there declare on oath, or affirm, that it is in good faith his intention to become a citizen of the United States, to renounce, for ever, all allegiance and fidelity to any sovereign prince, potentate, state, or sovereignty whatever; and particularly by name to the prince, potentate, state or sovereign, whereof he may, at the time, be a citizen or subject. This oath, or affirmation, which must have been made at least three years before admission to citizenship, may be made at any convenient time after the report of arrival. Indeed, it is sometimes made on the same day, so as to save trouble and prevent disappointment from future negligence or forgetfulness. For another reason that will be presently pointed out, the sooner it is done, the safer and the better. The clerk of the court also gives a certificate that this oath or affirmation has been duly made, which, like the former, must be carefully kept for the purpose of being produced at the time of applying for naturalization.

3d. At this period the applicant, after producing both these certificates, must declare on oath, or affirmation, before some one of the same courts, that he will support the constitution of the United States. He must also satisfy the Court, (which cannot be done by the affidavit of the applicant himself, and is usually done by the affidavits of two respectable citizens, who know and can testify to the

facts) that he has resided in the United States five years at least, and within the state or territory wherein he applies to be admitted, at least one year, and that, during such

time, he has behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same. The clerk will thereupon make out a certificate of naturalization, under the seal of the court, which should be carefully kept, and ready to be produced whenever it may be requisite.

The liberality of Congress has extended the benefit of this admission to citizenship, beyond those who perform these requisites; for the children of a person so naturalized, being under age, and dwelling in the United States at the time of their parent's naturalization, also become citizens. And, still further, if any alien who shall have regularly reported himself, and made oath or affirmation declaratory of his intentions (which, as we have seen, must precede his own admission by three years,) should unfortunately die before he was actually naturalized, his widow and children would thenceforth be considered as citizens of the United States, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges as such, upon taking the oaths prescribed by law. This provision, therefore, furnishes a very strong inducement for losing no time in taking the oath declaratory of the party's intentions.

END.

